

Telephone 765 P. O. Box 409  
ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
DAIRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c.  
14 Johnson St., Victoria.

# The Daily Colonist.

\$6 per ton  
Household Coal  
HALL & WALKER  
100 Government St. Phone 88.

VOL. LXXXVI. NO. 149.

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1901

FORTY-THIRD YEAR



WATCHeS  
...FOR...  
EVERYBODy.

SEE SPLENDID DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS.

\$1.50

TO

\$350

SELECT ONE NOW.

The Prince of XMAS PRESENTS is a WATCH, and we guarantee each one to give accurate time.

Challoner & Mitchell.



FOR  
THE  
HOLIDAYS

GORGONZOLA,  
ROQUEFORT,  
GENUINE SOCIETE,  
EDAM AND  
STILTON

ALSO MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

SECOND SHIPMENT

Japan Oranges  
RIPE AND JUICY.  
50c. Box.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,  
CASH GROCERS.

NEW WALL PAPERS.

1902 PATTERNS AND COLORINGS—Very Low Prices.

J. W. MELLOR 70-78 FORT STREET,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW Currants, Raisins, Peels,  
Figs, Nuts and Candies

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

THOMAS EARLE  
IMPORTING WHOLESALE GROCER  
26 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

BULLOCH, LADE &  
CO'S

“V.O.V.”

VERY OLD VATTED

Scotch Whisky

For sale by all leading grocers and  
wine merchants.



THOROUGHBRED POUlTRY

Received a shipment of the finest bred  
chickens in the country. Come and see  
them before they are sold.

H. M. NODEK

12 Store Street.  
Dealer in Poultry and Supplies.

Are you looking for work? A  
classified advertisement in The  
Colonist will help you.

J. S. KLOEBER, M.D.

12 Store Street.  
Dealer in Poultry and Supplies.

For first-class dental  
work go to  
DR. HART-  
M. M. 113  
Government  
Street, Victoria,  
Inventor of an  
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## GENUINE EBONY GOODS.

NAIL FILES,  
GLOVE STRETCHERS,  
SHOE HORNS,  
OINTMENT BOXES,  
MANICURE BOXES,  
POWDER BOXES,  
BONNET BRUSHES,  
HAT BRUSHES,  
CLOTH BRUSHES,  
HAIR BRUSHES,  
SHAVING BRUSHES,  
BUTTON HOOKS,  
MILITARY BRUSHES,  
TOOTH BRUSHES,  
AND MIRRORS

Of all kinds at prices the most reasonable in the City.  
Come and let us show them to you.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO., 49 Government St.

## Coming

## Amusements

Arrangements For Bazaar In  
Philharmonic Hall For Re-  
formed Church.

Pepe Storck, Pianist, to Give a  
Recital on Thursday  
Evening.

FATHER O'LEARY.  
Report That He Has Volunteered Again  
for Africa.

Quebec, Nov. 30.—It is understood that  
Father O'Leary, the Roman Catholic  
chaplain to South Africa, has offered his  
services in a similar capacity for the  
Canadian Yeomanry.

## ANOTHER CABLE.

Fourth Line Completed by the Steamer  
Faraday.

Fayal, Azore, Nov. 30.—The cable  
steamer Faraday has today finished laying  
a cable between the Azores Islands and Ireland, for the Commercial Cable  
company. This completes the fourth  
cable of that company between the United  
States and Great Britain.

## BOY BADLY INJURED.

Cartridge Explodes Wounding His Head

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 30.—(Special)—  
Edwin Braden, the young son of R.  
A. Braden, was accidentally shot today  
and may die. He had discharged one  
cartridge from a shot gun and was taking  
cartridges from the breech when another  
cartridge exploded tearing his face  
frightfully. If he lives he will lose  
the sight of one eye.

## UNNATURAL PARENTS.

Imprisoned For Life For Poisoning  
Their Children.

Ithaca, Mich., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Elmer  
Quimby was today found guilty of mur-  
dering her two children by administering  
poison and was sentenced to life  
imprisonment. The woman and her  
husband planned to rid themselves of  
their children. The husband was last  
week convicted and sentenced to life  
imprisonment.

## INTIMIDATION.

Charge Against Vice-President of Min-  
ers' Union.

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 30.—Christo-  
pher Columbus Barnaby, vice-president  
of the 23rd district miners' union, was  
arrested yesterday and was imprisoned  
on a warrant charging him with con-  
spiring and banding together with  
others for the unlawful intimidation of  
non-union miners. Barnaby's bond was  
fixed at \$500, which he gave. There are  
no new developments about the union  
camp at Nortonville.

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Organizer of Woodmen of the World  
Arrested.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 30.—(Special)—  
W. G. Leslie, representing the Woodmen  
of the World, was apprehended by Prov-  
incial Constable Hodgson at Extension  
yesterday and taken to Vancouver this  
morning to answer a charge of forgery.  
It is claimed that he forged the name  
of W. W. Graves, provincial manager  
of the Woodmen. The offence is  
alleged to have taken place at Extension,  
Gillespie will probably be brought back  
here for hearing of the case.

## LE ROI MANAGER.

J. H. MacKenzie Takes Charge of  
Rossland Mine.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 30.—J. H. Mac-  
Kenzie, formerly manager of the Mar-  
kona Mines in California, has arrived  
from the United States and assumed the  
management of the Le ROI mine. He is a  
mine manager and metallurgist of long  
experience, and has been identified with  
several strong English corporations op-  
erating in California. Mr. MacKenzie  
is busy securing a hold on the details  
of the big Rossland mine, and has made  
no statement for publication as yet. The  
Le ROI offices have been removed to the  
Bank of Montreal building.

## FOR STRANDED MINERS.

U. S. Revenue Cutter to Be Sent North  
to Nome.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The United  
States government is preparing to send  
relief to the 117 Nome miners who are  
reported to be stranded. Unhappily,  
Capt. Healy, of the revenue cutter ser-  
vice, has received instructions to send  
himself in readiness to proceed at once  
to the Far North in command of the Mc-  
Culloch. The McCulloch is provisioned  
with coal, and those on board have  
immediate steps to release the unfortunate  
passengers on the San Rafael. She  
ran a gang plank over to the sinking  
vessel and many of our passengers escap-  
ed in that way.

"After the San Rafael went down, the  
Sausalito stayed by and lowered ropes to  
those floating in the water."

Mr. Moore said further: "Of course,  
I cannot pretend to be accurate, but I  
would not place the loss of life at over  
20. It seems to me that most of the  
passengers must have been saved."

## TWENTY DROWNED.

The last report from the scene of the  
collision states that the San Rafael had  
about 250 passengers on board. It is  
thought, however, that most of them  
were saved, and that the loss of life is  
not very great. Many of the passengers  
escaped on life-preservers. The Sausalito  
stood by and lowered boats, rescuing  
a large number of passengers. A  
conservative estimate places the num-  
ber drowned at 20.

## BLACKJACK IN SEATTLE.

Said to Control the Election For Mayor.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 30.—(Special)—  
Major Humes, visiting through Chie-  
f of Police Sullivan, mobilized a salvo  
men who were conducting "blackjacks"  
games to either move the games upstairs  
or close them. As it is impossible for  
them to move, in many cases, a majority  
of them were forced to close. As a re-  
sult, the whole first ward is hostile and  
the political bosses of that ward do not  
hesitate to say that they will get even  
if it comes to the spring election.  
For many years this ward is practically  
controlled by one set of men, who have  
for years thrown its vote to the democ-  
ratic party. In order to ensure (for his  
election) Humes made all kinds of prom-  
ises, which the bosses now claim have  
not been kept, and that on the eve of  
election, almost, Humes has gone back  
on them.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Vigorous Fight Against Re-enactment  
to Be Made in States.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The Chinese  
are preparing to make vigorous fight  
against the re-enactment of the Greer  
exclusion law. A proclamation has been  
issued by the Chinese Six Companies  
to prohibit every Chinese in the United  
States to contribute the sum of \$1 to  
the fund raised to be used in  
the effort to defeat exclusion.

In order to compel the payment of the  
assessment the proclamation says that  
if payment is not made within a  
month the amount exacted will be  
doubled and delinquents who fail to pay  
within two months will have their as-  
sessment doubled once more. Lest some  
should still seek to evade the enforced  
contribution the proclamation adds that  
Chinese desiring to return to China will  
be compelled to exhibit a receipt show-  
ing that they have made payment, and in  
default of such receipt they will be  
fined \$10. The proclamation has been  
posted in Chinatown, and is to be dis-  
tributed all over the country.

## LORD ALYMER DEAD.

Was One of the Prominent Men in the  
Eastern Townships.

Richmond, Que., Nov. 30.—Lord Aylmer  
Lithy is dead of paralysis at the home  
of his son James, in Jersey City. Mr.  
Lithy, who was born in Dublin in 1822,  
and was a Trinity college man, became  
a leader in the Fenian movement. In  
1844 he was appointed by James Stephens  
a member of the executive council of  
the brotherhood and the same year  
became managing editor of the Irish  
People in Dublin. The paper was seized  
by the government and Mr. Lithy served  
five years of a 20-year term for treason.  
He was pardoned in 1870 on condition  
that he remained out of the country  
for the succeeding 15 years. After this  
he made his home in this country and  
lectured from Maine to California for  
the Irish cause.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All  
cure. E. W. Smith's signature is on each  
druggist's refund the money if it fails to  
do 25c.

Three Star Martell can be obtained  
from all dealers.

## Coming

## Amusements

Arrangements For Bazaar In  
Philharmonic Hall For Re-  
formed Church.

Pepe Storck, Pianist, to Give a  
Recital on Thursday  
Evening.

A good deal has been said about the  
sale of work, luncheons and concerts to  
be given on Tuesday and Wednesday in  
Philharmonic hall under the auspices of  
the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal  
church. Advertising cards have been  
placed in prominent windows in the  
near town, the press has been freely  
used, and the promoters of the affair  
have talked about it when meeting their  
friends.

A short peep behind the scenes  
reveals a small number of  
those intending purchasers to  
what they want. Fancy and plain  
work will be displayed in great abun-  
dance, some of the items being sofa-cush-  
ions, pin-cushions, tea cosies, photo  
frames, netted doilies, tea cloths, drawn  
linen work, children's pinwheels, Kit-  
chen-utensils, aprons, etc. There is but the  
inevitable candy stand which is going to be  
a veritable work of art, in  
the hands of vendors in fancy dress.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for John Y.  
Paterson, Whitby, Ont., it will do for you. He  
took it as a tonic and general builder of the  
body.

The vital functions are impaired,  
food does not nourish, and the  
whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the  
stomach, perfects digestion, invig-  
orates and tones is needed.

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## Every Exertion

## a Task

There is failure of the strength  
to do and the power to endure; a  
feeling of weakness all over the  
body.

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took it as a tonic and general builder of the  
body.

The vital functions are impaired,  
food does not nourish, and the  
whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the  
stomach, perfects digestion, invig-  
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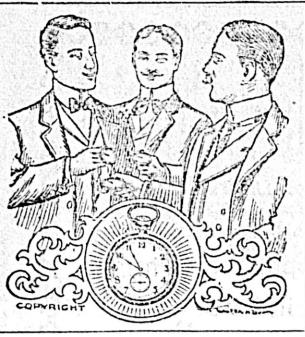
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## A Good Watch For Xmas.

When time is in dispute the watch from Wenger's always decides. A watch sent from there is reliable. The name itself is a guarantee. Every watch sent out from this store is accurately regulated and can always be depended on. That's the only kind of watch to carry. A big stock to select from. Prices always right, too.

**J. WENGER,**

Jeweler, 90 Government St., Victoria.

"I did not know Blue Ribbon Tea was so nice," said a lady at the Fair, but to know it is to love it. Try the WHITE LABEL.

## WET WEATHER SALE FOR MEN.

Our Mackintosh sale has been such a success that we have only 24 coats left, and will close out the balance at the following prices:

Only 6 left of the \$20.00 grade, in Blue and Only 4 left of the \$18.00 grade, in Raglan. Only 4 left of the \$16.00 grade, in Plain. Only 1 left of the \$15.00 grade, in Raglan and Plain. Our sale price ..... \$10.00 Only 2 left of the \$12.50 grade in Plain Shouders. Our sale price ..... \$8.00 Only 2 left of the \$5.00 grade, in Plain. Our sale price ..... \$2.25

If you need a coat this is the best opportunity you will have. These coats will only be on for three days more at the sale prices, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 2, 3, and 4. Come early and get best choice.

**PHILLIPS, Hatter and Furnisher, 104 Govt St.**

## Ariadne Has Narrow Escape

### Was Drifting Ashore When She Was Saved By Tug Sadie.

### Tartar Due From the Orient—Empress Sails on Tuesday.

The southeast wind, which made quite a stir in the Straits, yesterday caused little injury to shipping as far as can be learned, but one vessel had a narrow escape from being damaged, if not wrecked, during the blow. The yawl Ariadne, owned by F. S. Barnard, broke away from her moorings in the harbor and drifted over towards the rocks in the bay near the barracks at the far side of the harbor. The tug Sadie was ordered to go to the rescue and saved the vessel just in time. The tug bumped on the bottom about a hundred yards from the shore and a boat was put out to carry a line to the yacht, which was secured quickly at the end of the tow line and brought into the harbor. She was not injured, but had a narrow escape.

The ship Undaunted and the bark Robt. Sudden were towed from Clamainus during the gale by tugs of the Royal Roads and were later taken by the Royal Roads. The Lorne arrived here last night with the Undaunted lumber-laden for South Africa, and anchored in the Royal Roads. The Robt. Sudden was towed into one of the harbors between the mills and this port to await for the gale to subside, when she proceeded to Port Townsend to ship a crew. The Undaunted will ship her crew here, and will then proceed to the Orient.

The ship Ballachulish completed loading on the Fraser yesterday. She has on board the largest cargo taken from the river this season, having loaded \$5,198 cases of salmon, valued at \$425,000. The Ballachulish has not only loaded the largest cargo of this season, but she has been one of the fastest loaded vessels. It is but 20 days since she left here and since then she has discharged ballast and taken on board her largest cargo. She will be towed to the Royal Roads on Tuesday, she is a great.

The G. F. Sargent, which put back here in a leaking condition, will be surveyed tomorrow. The ship Springbank is due. She is now out 121 days from Greenock. The bark Glenation is to come here from Callao and the Glenmarie from Chancery. A bark and a four-masted top mast schooner, the latter in tow, passed Carmanar inbound yesterday afternoon.

**THE ORIENTAL LINERS.**

Tartar Due—Shinano Maru Coming on Tuesday—Empress Sails Tuesday.

The steamer Tartar is expected today from the Orient, and on Tuesday the fine steamer Shinano Maru, which has been placed on this run by the Nippon Yusen-Kaisha S. S. company, is expected to reach the Outer wharf on her first trip. The Shinano Maru is a new steamer of 3,000 tons net, 6,000 tons gross, and since it has been on the Australian run, the Empress of China will sail for the Orient on Tuesday, carrying the officers and men of the R. G. A. to Honkong. Excellent quarters have been fitted up for them on the liner. The Empress will have a fair number of passengers and full cargo for the Orient. The following is the list of passengers: Mr. Sugiyama, Mr. Sato, Walter A. Thoburn, Major G. H. Lock, Dr. E. Merchant, R. W. Wyse, Captain the Miss J. C. Hart, S. H. Dyke, M. D. Howell, Miss K. W. Hunt, Rev. James Endicott, wife and children, Miss Baynes-Reed, Mrs. Stanhope, Mrs. Spence, Miss E. M. Trent, Mr. Chow Tszche, Alfred Hancock, T. M. Piers, Superintendent Steamship Lines; Dr. E. White, F. E. F. Hayhurst, J. G. Goff; intermediate, Mrs. Schriener, E. T. Payne, Sam Sinc, wife and children, Yee Chung, Wing Tom, and others.

**LEAVES THE DOCK.**

Work of Repairing Steamer City of Topeka Completed.

The steamer City of Topeka has completed her repairs, the Albion Iron Works having finished the work satisfactorily and within the time agreed upon. The City of Topeka struck an iceberg in Taku inlet early this month and struck her bow, and so damaged her forefoot that a new one was made necessary, and many new plates were needed to fit others to her. She was then sent to the work yard, some distance in the neighborhood of \$4,500. The steamer was cleaned and painted also while in the dock. She was floated this morning and the steamer Dolphin is expected to arrive at Esquimalt about 8 o'clock from the Sound to enter the dock to have her new propeller shipped.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR HOLIDAY CANDY.**

3 LBS. NEW RAISINS FOR.....

25c

3 LBS. NEW FIGS FOR.....

25c

3 LBS. NEW CURRANTS, Cleaned, for.....

25c

New Lemon and Orange Peels, per lb. 15c.

New Citron Peels, per lb. 20c.

New Shelled Almonds, per lb. 40c.

Mixed Candy, per lb. 20c. 12 lbs. for.....

15c

Minced Pears, Fresh, 20c. 12 lbs. for.....

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## The Colonist.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1901.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
No. 27 Broad St. - Victoria, B. C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates:  
One year ..... \$6.00  
Six months ..... 3.00THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST  
One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40  
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure that they will be inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

The Colonist is on file at the following Coast agencies, where advertising can be contracted for:

A. E. GOODMAN, Vancouver, B. C.  
WHITE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Seattle, Wash.

A. H. BALLARD ADV. AGENCY, 615 Marquam Building, Portland, Ore.

E. C. DAKES ADV. AGENCY, 61 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

\$10 REWARD  
Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in connection with all public entertainments to which an admission fee is charged will be inserted in the Colonist at the rate of 10c per line.

## THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

We are not quite sure what the Times is endeavoring to get at in what it says about the proposal to secure the immediate construction of the Canadian Northern, so as to make Victoria its terminus. On Friday it declared that Mr. Dunsuir had changed his views since last session, and when told that this is not true, but that even since he accepted the office of premier he has favored the early construction of that particular railway, it wants to know why he is now defying public opinion. Are we to understand that if the construction of the Canadian Northern can be brought about it will be in defiance of public opinion? If the Times thinks so, it is alone in that view, in this city at least. Our contemporary cannot plead that the Colonist said that Mr. Dunsuir was restrained by a fear of public opinion from advocating the project sooner, for we said nothing of the kind. If the Times cannot distinguish between a dread of public opinion and the natural repugnance of a premier to begin immediately upon his accession to power the advocacy of a project, which will greatly benefit himself personally, it is very unfortunately constituted. So palpable is the attempt of the Times to put Mr. Dunsuir in false light in this matter that we do not think it worth while to say anything more on the subject.

So far as the Colonist and the Canadian Northern is concerned, there can be no doubt in any one's mind where it stands. This paper has never hesitated to say that it regards this line as the most important that can be constructed in British Columbia. Even when it has urged the building of a direct line from the Coast to Kootenay, it has never taken the position that this was the chief thing to be considered in the way of railway building. We concede freely enough that in the opinion of a majority of the people in British Columbia, the Coast-Kootenay line overshadows all others, but this is doubtless because it will directly affect a much larger proportion of the population of the province than the other, and hence has been more talked about. But of the two railways, measured by their effect upon the future of the province and of Victoria, there can be no doubt that the northern line is very much the more important. Both would be better than either alone, but if the Colonist could only get one of them, it would prefer the Canadian Northern, and so we think, would the great majority of people in this city.

## CONVERSATION.

The dictionary defines conversation as an informal interchange of thoughts by means of spoken words. It defines chattering as thoughtless talk. In view of these definitions, we think most people will have to be called chatters, and that conversationalists are few and far between. The Eighteenth Century was the great age of the conversationalists. The art of conversation lingered on into the Nineteenth, but the Twentieth Century finds us a race of chatters. We suppose that the reason of this is that we are, most of us, desirous of being amused when we are not at work. We want our fun laid on heavily, whether on the stage in a speech or in the newspaper.

Pellow-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman  
ASSAYERS  
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists  
Ores analyzed. Control assays.  
Properties examined, sampled and reported upon.  
Victoria, opposite Dr. Lard Hotel.

bers. We are even getting so that we must have our jokes labelled, when they take the form of a cartoon, especially, although we are glad to note a very distinct improvement in the latter respect in the better-class of funny papers published in the United States, and particularly in the black-and-white sketches, where the picture is the meritorious feature and the legend underneath has no relation to it. But this only by the way. People chatter instead of conversing, because they want to be amused. And the things that amuse them are of as many kinds as there are people to say them. Sometimes one is compelled to overhear what chatters are saying, and the sensation produced would be one of pity for the mental imbecility evidenced by the chatter, if the listener did not know that when he chatters, he is just as insane as those to whom he is listening. As a matter of fact, a lot of amusement is to be got out of nonsense talk, and the ability to extract it is no mean gift.

But it would be a pity if conversation were to become, as some say it is becoming, a lost art. The belles and beaux of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries used to pride themselves upon their conversational powers, and it is known that some of the most brilliant talkers used to prepare beforehand for an evening's conversation. We remember having read of one of the greatest wits of the Eighteenth Century, who left behind him a book of memoranda used for the purpose of helping him in conversation. In the book were notes to the effect that he was going to some place and would meet there a certain person, that he would lead the conversation in a certain direction and at a certain point tell a certain story or make a certain remark. How many people nowadays think beforehand about what they shall say in the conversation? We do not suppose any one does. And yet when you come to think it over, you will see a good many reasons why you should do so occasionally. Some one has proposed that there should be schools of conversation for young people, and when one reflects how important it is to know how to converse, such schools seem as if they would be at least as valuable as dancing schools, or singing schools, and so on. One great trouble would be to find teachers.

## CROSSING THE BAR.

Charles We-ley, in one of his famous hymns, expresses the hope that his Heavenly Father shall "safe into the haven guide" his soul at last. Life to Wesley was a voyage over tempestuous seas. He longed to hide himself in the cleft rock of divine love. Tennyson, on the other hand, speaks of setting out to see, when this life is over, and with courageous faith tells us:

"I hope to meet my Pilot face to face,  
When I have crossed the bar."

To Tennyson life was not a stormy sea and Heaven not a port of refuge, but the harbor wherein the ship of man's immortality was equipped for a voyage on a boundless ocean of love. Which conception is the more accurate no one can say. Each person must form his own conception of the future life, and to most of us Heaven is the consummation of what we most desire here. Wesley died in 1788. Modern science was then in its swaddling clothes. Goldsmith had suggested in a tentative way, that we should

"Look from Nature up to Nature's God," but the gances east in that direction were timid. As yet the wisdom of Christendom had not dared to think of God in any other light than that cast upon Him by the lurid glare of eternal torture. Men loved to talk of boundless love and proceeded to measure it in theological pill-boxes and weigh divine justice in the petty balances of their ecclesiastical prescription counters. The imagination of man had not soared into the infinite realms which lie around the Throne of God. Even teachers had not realized that the imagery, in which the truth had been clothed so as to make it appeal to the minds of pastoral races in the semi-arid regions of Western Asia, were not divinely inspired definitions of the world to come. A sailor in the early days of Christianity launched his frail ship on the placid Mediterranean, but always with apprehension as to what might happen, and also always with an eye to a handy harbor, into which he could run when the wind became a little fresh. The probability is that a storm such as shipwrecked the Apostle Paul on Malta would not keep one of our small coasting steamers in port. These primitive ideas of things prevailed for centuries. The Dark Ages had made independent thought on all subjects, and especially on those relating to the future life, impossible, and from the cloud of ignorance and superstition that then gathered, Europe was very slow in emerging. It has not yet got quite out into the clear sunlight, but the progress is in that direction. A century and a half ago the clouds hung very low and were so black with terror to those who ventured to question what the Church taught, that men hardly dared to look up at all. Thus we find Wesley teaching not only in the above hymn referred to, but in others, that through death we reach a refuge. Tennyson, on the other hand, lived in a day when the shackles had been cast off from men's minds, when with the telescope we had learned to sound the remote depths of space, when with the spectroscope we had learned to tell what star dust is made of, when in great floating palaces we left the land behind, and when tempests came, instead of seeking refuge behind some sheltering rock, the vessel stood bold to sea and fought out the fight against the waves in their own element. Small wonder, then, that this great man, this mental embodiment of so much of the best thought of the most advanced age, should have refused to accept the mediæval conception of death and a future life, and almost with the last stroke of his pen, declared his belief that when he had crossed the bar" he would set out on a voyage, the nature of which he did not know, but which he felt safe to contemplate without dread, because of his confidence that his Pilot would meet him and give him the course. From "Jesus, lover of my soul" to "Crossing the Bar" is only a little more than a

century in time, but in the progress of discovery, in the emancipation of thought, in the realization of the essential truths of the Christian religion, the distance is almost immeasurable.

The failure of the Boers to break through a line of blockhouse shows that a return to this old-fashioned system of defence was wise. So much has been learned about military operations under modern conditions, from the experience afforded by South Africa, that one might almost say that war is a new art, and that the great commanders of the past, if alive today, would have to learn their business all over again. Will similar lessons be learned the first time that great modern navies engage each other?

It is understood that Governor Ross, of the Yukon, is taking up with the general government the question of establishing an assay office at Dawson. There is no room for doubt that such an institution would be of the greatest value to Dawson business men and might be made valuable to the Keeney towns. Governor Ross has a very keen eye to the business requirements of the territory, in his jurisdiction, and will never lose an opportunity to press his views upon those in authority at Ottawa.

The Colonist was informed yesterday that it is the intention of some people in Victoria to force prohibition to the front at the by-election in this city. We suppose that this question will have to be faced sooner or later in this province. It will be remembered that at the plebiscite the majority vote in British Columbia was for prohibition. We advise the friends of this reform to hasten slowly. The public mind is not yet prepared to take up prohibition as a practical question, and it will be found to be one thing to carry an affirmative vote on an abstract proposition, and quite another to do so on a straight out practical issue to be carried into immediate effect by legislation. That prohibition would be an excellent thing for the province if properly enforced, may be admitted, but that the people are ready to enforce it is quite another matter, and upon it we express no opinion at present. The decision of the Judicial committee showing that the province have the power to enact prohibition legislation will be a great relief to the political politicians.

We may never hope to know in this life what the exact nature of a future may be. It is known that the blind have a certain sense of color, and the cases are not infrequent where persons born blind have learned to distinguish in some mysterious way, by the sense of touch only, the differences in color between beads, and they do ornamental work with them. It may be that in a similar way it is possible for us to gain some conception of what is implied in a future life, but our appreciation of its reality is very likely as inadequate as that of a blind person would be of a gorgeous sunset, when clouds, ocean and snow-capped mountain peaks catch the rays of the descending orb. Some of us have stood upon the shore and listened to the breaking of the waves upon the shingle, and have looked across the seemingly boundless water to where the soft tints of evening tinged the far horizon, and wondered in childish fancy what marvelous things lay beyond where the sky-line met the water. Perhaps while we have thus stood some noble ship has loomed in sight, her sails all set and drawing—she was not headed for the shore, but for some unknown land far beyond the limit of our view. Even as we gazed she began to disappear from our sight, first the hull, then the lower sails and last of all the top-sails, and then the night has shut down. It used to seem to our young fancy that she went sailing on forever, with the glory of the evening always with her, while with us there was only the night and an infinite longing. So, perhaps, it ought to be with what we call death. Our freighted souls are not seeking a harbor where they may lie in peace and rest, but the heaving bosom of a boundless eternity, without rock or shoal, and over-arched with the radiance of God's love.

The Buffalo Express says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remark about not seeking reciprocity is intended to appeal to some imaginary prejudice in Canada against the United States. The Express makes the mistake, so common south of the International Boundary, of supposing that country to be foremost in every one's mind on every occasion. There is no prejudice in Canada against the United States. The fact is that by refusing us reciprocity our neighbors taught us self-reliance, and we have profited so much by the lesson that now we do not care whether we get reciprocity or not.

The United States government will this winter attempt to maintain mail service from Juneau to Valdez, thence to Ihamna on Cook Inlet, thence overland to Anvik on the Yukon, and thence to St. Michael. It is thought that two round trips can be made each month, and as only 700 miles of the journey is on land, there ought to be no difficulty in making the necessary time.

The great lumber manufacturing plants of the Middle States are likely to be removed to the State of Washington. This is indirect evidence of the enormous value of the asset which British Columbia has in its forests.

The promoters of the Tourist Association are losing no time in perfecting the organization of this most desirable institution. The first meeting, at which it was decided that the formation of such an association was a desirable move in the interests of the city, was held on Friday, November 22. A special committee, named for that purpose, met on the following Tuesday and framed and adopted a tentative constitution, which will be submitted for approval at a mass meeting of citizens in the city hall on next Thursday evening. Thus the movement has advanced rapidly so far, and if the people of Victoria endorse the scheme and work for its object with a fraction of the vim exhibited by the gentlemen who have taken the initiatory steps, its success will be assured.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TRAINING SHIP.

Sir—It is very gratifying to read in the account of the "Veteran's Annual Dinner" that the Navy League has proposed to carry out what a few agitated a short time ago: viz: a training ship for Victoria. True, we proposed that the training ship should be built in Victoria, but the place of the proposed site was not mentioned, but the fact of the proposal being mentioned by yourself and being in such good hands as the Navy League, gives us fresh courage in believing it will yet come to pass.

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ERNEST G. MILLER,  
Hon. Chaplain to the Reformatory.

NORTHERN TRADE.

Sir—I notice in a recent issue of your paper a correspondent referring to the need of a direct line of boats between Victoria and Skagway, and the commercial advantages to be derived therefrom. We would like to add that the Tourist committee would extend the limit of their work to the question of having a direct line of boats to the north. The question of looking after tourism is a very important one, and the question of having more business centralized here would be more lasting and of greater benefit to the community. The equitable climate, the natural and beautiful surroundings of Victoria will attract a larger number of tourists, and the result will be a very important effect upon the future of the Island. The United States government seems to be acting in good faith in regard to leaving Cuba in the hands of its inhabitants, whose experiment in the direction of self-government will be watched with a great deal of interest. It is a remarkable fact that very little of the trade of this island is with the United States. The imports of Cuba amount to nearly \$900,000,000 annually, and of this amount less than one-tenth is from the United States. It is estimated that the island is capable of sustaining a population of ten millions.

Dr. G. L. Milne asks some questions in a letter this morning about the Northern trade, and what Victoria is getting out of it. This subject will probably be the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade on Tuesday next. At the Mayor's dinner on Wednesday, Mr. Luginbuhl brought up the question in responding to the toast, "The Future of Victoria." His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, who was present, has since expressed his sense of the importance of the considerations involved, and has asked that the matter shall be more fully laid before the public. There is absolutely no politics in it.

G. L. MILNE.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The Romance of Its Founder and Foundation.

From London Leader.

The great effort that is to be made to effect a large extension of Guy's hospital, to enable it to cope more effectually with the increasing demands made upon it every year, raises a curiosity in the origin of this institution and in the extraordinary history of its founder.

Thomas Guy is undoubtedly one of the most interesting characters of the eighteenth century, and it is equally certain that none is there less common knowledge.

The story of a rise from abject poverty to unbounded affluence, and particularly for those who see little chance of such a transformation for themselves, is not uncommon.

Vancouver and the cities of the South have direct connections with the world, which shows the citizens of Victoria allow the travel from this rich northern country to be diverted from them? The output of gold from British Columbia will be about \$4,700,000 for 1901. From the same amount of wealth has come to Victoria? Will some one answer.

G. L. MILNE.

Notice to Contractors.

CONINED TRAFFIC AND RAILWAY

BRIDGE FOR FRASER RIVER, AT  
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH  
COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Sealed, separate or whole tenders, properly superscribed, as the case may be, "Tender for Substructure, Fraser River Bridge," "Tender for Superstructure, Fraser River Bridge," "Tender for Fraser River Bridge," will be received by the undersigned up to and including 8th day of January, 1902, for the manufacture, erection and completion of the bridge in accordance with the drawings and specifications to be seen on application at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of Messrs. Wadell and Hedrick, Consulting Engineers, New Nelson Building, Kaslo, City, Mo., on and after the 5th day of December, 1901.

Intending tenderers upon application at any of the above named offices may obtain, upon payment of ten (\$10) dollars, copies of drawings and specifications for either substructure or superstructure, or twenty (\$20) dollars for both.

Each tender must be made out on the form supplied, and must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada or National Bank of the United States, made payable to the undersigned, or by gold, in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so.

The cheque or cash deposit, as the case may be, of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when contract is awarded.

The agreement on the form of tender to furnish bond for \$50,000, or equivalent satisfactory security, for the due fulfillment of the work, must be signed by the tenderer and his sureties.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,  
Deputy Commissioner of Land and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 2nd November, 1901.

4 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 552.

P. O. Box 543, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 552.

Dry Footed Lads

The ones who wear our grain leather

School Boots. They are guaranteed to stand all the knocking about that the liveliest lad can give them.

And They keep the Wet Out.

Don't Forget That

ALL KINDS  
RUBBERS

Rubbers Can't Wear Well

Unless they fit the shoe. We take great

pains in fitting them perfectly. This ac-

counts in a great measure for the reputa-

tion our rubbers have of wearing better

than any others.

## SPEAKING OF PERFUMES.

Have You Ever Tried  
**"Lorna"**

The sweetest and most charming color? We will be glad to have you come in and sample it. The old favorites are here also. Inspection invited.

**CYRUS H. BOWES,**  
CHEMIST.

88 Government Street, Near Yates St.

Telephone 426.



**DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!**

For the last few years we have done the Xmas doll trade. This season we are going to do it again.

We have them at prices ranging from 10c. to \$7.00 each, and they are all good value, whatever the price is.

Now is the time to buy while they are nice and fresh.

First Instalment RAPHAEL TUCK'S CALENDARS just to hand. They lead the world.

**Victoria Book and Stationery Co.**

Limited.

THOMAS EARLE, M. P., President  
H. S. HENDERSON, Manager

Victoria, B. C.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon White Label Tea is delicious.

Garden Tools at Cheapside.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Heating stoves in great variety at Clark & Parsons, 17 Xmas Street.

We want to interest you in our "Iron and Brass Bedsteads." We have a new range of Elegant Beds and Bedding. Weller Bros.

Hose and Lawn Sprinklers at Cheapside.

Handsome Inlaid Mahogany Furniture in pretty broadcases make the swell parlor of today. Weller Bros. are making up specialties for the Xmas trade.

## Xmas Cards

Every year our customers tell us we have the prettiest Christmas Cards in the city. This year we are again in the association, which we invite you to look over. There are no old ones among them. All new designs.

**Ormond's Bookstore**  
96 Government St.

You cannot touch the values we offer in Honey-comb or Marcelline Counter-pans. The last week has seen the exodus of a large number from our store, Weller Bros. (Second floor).

For good and up-to-date furniture, at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 66 Government Street, and be convinced. J. Schi, mgr.

Notice.—The regular meeting of the Marine Engineers will be held in their room, No. 77 Five Sisters' Block, on Monday evening at 8, December 2. All Engineers are requested to attend.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offer at very reasonable prices office and school supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

## Smokeless Cartridges

The latest and best for shot-guns and rifles at

**John Barnsley & Co.**

115 Government Street.

## Kodaks and Films

Have your Easy Chairs, Footstools and Upholstery made to order at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street.

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer, round trips every Monday and Thursday. Single fare \$1.50; Return good for ten days \$2.50.

A suggestion for Christmas Presents: Dainty Water-Colors, Pretty Framed Pictures, Gibson's Sketches, Gold and Gun Metal Miniature Ovals, Kodaks, Albums, etc. etc. We make specialty of Picture Framing. See our Window. C. H. SMITH & CO., Five Sisters' Block, 32 Fort St.

Have a large assortment of Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns. Call and see them.

**SEA & GOWEN**  
MEN'S FURNISHERS.

50 Douglas Street.

50c. per pint at Levy's

50c. per pint at Levy

## THE MARKHAM MENNONITES.

An Overlooked Chapter in Canadian History.

Rev. W. H. Adams, in Methodist Magazine and Review.

When Toronto was merely "Muddy York," when the rude log cabin occupied the site of today's college, cathedral or club, and the smoke curled lazily from the Indian's tepee on the spot where it now vomited in volumes from tall factory chimneys, the Mennonites were already established in the neighborhood of Markham. They are there today. About a century ago one of their number was despatched to this country to prospect. The land on which Toronto has since risen was then valued at a York shilling (twelve and a half cents) an acre; and he might have had as much as he liked of it at that figure. He deemed such an ill-favored swamp, however, but poorly adapted for the purposes of his people; and counted it dear at any price. Passing onward to the north and east he reached at length the higher land. Here he could "conceal," with an almost impregnable fort, but full of hospitality for an agricultural people. Provisions he traded the saddled horse he rode for four hundred acres of this fine territory; and like a true Joshua, returned with a good report. This was, of course, instrumental in securing the immigration of the colony; and they acquired their freeholds with remarkable ease. That was the era when one fine farm in Markham was bought for a cow and a buffalo skin, while another cost but a barrel of whiskey. I am unable to approximate the value of the horse or cow of that golden period. But we know something definite about the whiskey. The barrel contained forty gallons, and was worth forty York shillings. That as the price of a farm of a hundred acres places its market quotation at precisely five cents an acre! But before many decades of the Mennonite tenure of these lands had elapsed they had appreciated at a ratio varying from a hundred thousand to a hundred and fifty thousand per centum.

There are many piping graves and reverend sepulchres in Toronto who have been engaged in the task of helping to consume the product of the orchard, field and dairy of the Markham Mennonites, but who as yet have never heard of the people themselves. They can, however, hardly be oblivious of the fact that some time or other they have seen a man in the street or at the market answering to the following description:

He is of a sturdy build, and of a serious mien. His countenance bears the mark at once of a vigorous outdoor life, and of deep seclusion from the world. He wears an immense, broad-brimmed felt hat, and affects a fonsorial style of an antique and homely character. Besides all this he dresses with much severity. The cut of his clothes does not conform to fashionable caprice, but follows a traditional pattern of marked regularity. He eschews all such superfluities as the ordinary watchguard and necktie, together with every coat button that is not positively needed to hold the garment in its place. Often indeed, he has shown a decided preference for the more modest hooks-and-eyes over all buttons whatsoever. And by this means he has sought still further to exhibit and emphasize his complete renunciation of all the pomps and vanities of this wicked world.

Probably he has been taken for an eratic rather than a type—for a solitary faddist rather than the exponent of the views of an entire community. To furnish some account of him, and his people, is, therefore, my present purpose.

A tour through Markham, will, by reason of the plentitude of its German patriciories, suggest the Vaterland, Kurtz, Hoover, Flumerfeld, Schneider, Barkay, Burkholder, Eby, Nighswander, Reeser, and Stouffer, or Stover, are illustrative of the rest. Some of these names have undergone a slight modification, as Stouffer for Stauffer. Others again, have conformed to the phonetic requirements of the English alphabet, as Reeser for Riser.

But however the names may get disguised you need not long be left in doubt regarding the nationality of those who bear them. The free and easy salutation, "Wie gehts?" which they prefer to the more formal idioms, will open conversation for you in the speech of the Palatinate and the Upper Rhine. Through all the changes and chances of successive generations the language has been kept alive; and, in some homes, even to this day, English, which they all understand, and which the young people read and parse at school, is discounted, if not abominated.

Naturally speaking of themselves as Dutch, the Markham Mennonites have frequently been set down as Dutchmen, or Hollanders, by those who were unacquainted with the name, by which our German cousins commonly distinguish themselves. And, hailing from Pennsylvania, where their fathers first located on reaching this side of the Atlantic two hundred years ago, their origin has been rendered still more obscure and enigmatical by the appellation of "The Yankee Dutch." Again their obvious lack of sympathy, with our arms in South Africa was summarily attributed by some to racial feeling, when, as we shall see later, it was really due to the religious principle of non-resistance, for which, like the Quakers, or Friends, they have stood so long and so much.

All told there are about a hundred and fifty thousand Mennonites in the world; and over one-third of this number live on the American continent. The rest are resident in Europe. In the relative order of their numbers they are found in Russia, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France respectively. In Switzerland they are termed "Tautgesimte," and in Holland "Doopsgezinde." The name by which they are elsewhere known is derived from Menno Simons, a priest who renounced the Roman church in 1536. Menno however, was not their founder. But as he had become identified with an prominent amongst them, popular sentiment gave them his name.

In early times they called themselves "Brother," like the Moravians, and with them, traced back their origin to the remnants of the famous old Waldensian church in Switzerland, and Germany. Concerning that church a Roman inquisitor and author wrote:

"Among all the sects there is none more destructive to the Catholic church than the Leontists (Waldenses). This is true for three reasons. 1. Because its origin is the most ancient. Some say they have existed ever since the time of Sylvester; others that they date back to the Apostles. 2. Because they are the most widely spread. There is scarcely any country where they are not found,

formed on the development of Christian doctrine. As if by instinct their younger hearers detect the outworn and anachronous; and, in both Markham and Manitoba gravitate towards the Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

Of old time the Mennonites were, in thought and purpose, centuries ahead of their contemporaries. Now, in many particulars they lag far behind them. Unless an intellectual renaissance shall take place it is too possible that the universal law of the "survival of the fittest" may be long in some places decide the denominational fate of this truly pious and pietistic people.

The ministers and other church officers are commonly chosen by lot. After

a solemn service on the day appointed the deacons take as many books of the same kind as there are brethren to be chosen from, and retire to the council room, where they place in one of the books the lot. This is a slip of paper on which is written: "The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord." Prov. xvi. 33; or, "Heredem God had called thee to the ministry of the Gospel." The books are then taken into the audience room, and placed on the desk or table. The bishop, with the whole congregation, kneels in prayer, and commands the whole work to God, saying, along with other petitions: "Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men show which of these Thou hast chosen." Each of the brethren then takes a book, and the bishop proceeds to look for the lot. The one in whose book it is found is considered chosen, and is required to rise (in some congregations to kneel), and the bishop ordains him.

The Mennonite confession of Faith, which in its present form dates from 1632, consists of eighteen articles. In the main it is in striking conformity with the doctrine of the evangelical churches which repudiate Calvinism. The exceptions are found chiefly in articles eleven and fourteen. These relate severally to "The Washing of the Saints' Feet," and to "Defence by Force." The former is like the papal function at St. Peter's in the Holy Week; is based upon a literal interpretation of John xiii. 4-17; and provision is made for periodic foot-washing. This is performed immediately after the holy communion. The bishop, or other minister, reads the passage in question, and offers some observations. Then the deacons bring vessels with water, and the two sexes wash one another's feet, and wipe them with a towel. They then give each other the right hand and the kiss of peace, upon which one of them says: "The Lord be with us, preserve us in peace, and strengthen us in love," or similar words, and the other responds: "Amen." In some localities the sisters retire for this office to a separate room, and this is said by old ministers to have formerly been the general custom.

"We believe and confess," says Article

Fourteen of the Mennonite creed, "that the Lord Jesus has forbidden His

disciples and followers all revenge, and re

sistance;" and, it continues: "We are not

to do wrong, or cause offence or vexation

to any one; but to seek the welfare and

salvation of all men; also, the necessity

should require it to do, for the Lord's

service in any city or country to all

others; and suffice the spoiling of our

goods rather than give occasion of of

fence to any one."

It can readily be seen that these propositions, undebated by a sober judgment accepted, indeed, without qualification of any kind whatsoever, and sternly pressed to their ultimate logical issue, account for many of the marked features of the Mennonite history. For instance, their diminished numbers and their scattered condition may be thus explained.

Early in the sixteenth century they

were very numerous throughout south

ern Germany. One congregation at

Augsburg alone contained eleven hun

dred members. They were also thor

oughly established in Austria, as well

in Switzerland. In many places they

might easily have gained the ascendancy

and even have had the affairs of gov

ernment in their hands. But the policy

of non-resistance rendered them passive

before their opponents. It served to

strike them helpless in the face of their

persecutors. Multitudes of them per

ished. They were horribly ill-treated—tor

tured, racked and put to the sword.

The stake and the fagot, the scaffold

and the block were employed for their

desecration. Their congregations were

not dedicated by any formal service, and are

not considered any more sacred than the

ordinary dwelling-house of the worship

per. They are often of a quite austere

appearance, and within there is usually

a room partitioned off to which the mat

rons may withdraw with their babies.

Here they will find the cradles, which

have seen good service, and in which

perchance, they were themselves rocked

in infancy.

True to their stereotyped exegesis of 1

Cor. xvi. 34, the Mennonites prohibit

the women from speaking in any of their

meetings. If they have any communica

tions to make, they must transmit

them through their husbands. And, though the women remove their state

and capacious black bonnets on

entering the house, their heads are

still covered with snow-white mus

lin caps. These are worn by all

the females in the assembly even to

the very youngest present, in order to

meet the requirements of 1 Cor. xi. 10.

The bonnets in question are not alto

gether unfamiliar to Methodists

in the conventional portrait of Barbara

Wick, and constitute part of the female

liveli. With these and their plain black

shawls and dresses, the Mennonite

women, when seen together, might readily

pass for the members of some religious

order—some sisterhood for example, dating

from a mediaeval St. Teresa or other pious founder.

The Mennonite folk-lore is of much

interest. I remember meeting at a certain

health resort an omniscient and ob

strewnous Yankee who, I thought,

was a theorist of human influence

and this tremendous state. He had a

special spite against the doctrine that

the moon acted upon the tides. And

nothing softened him until I remarked

that I had watched the tidal

phenomenon myself for years, and that

the astronomical explanation was simply

irresistible. But the Mennonites, like the

prehistoric fathers and our own, find no

such difficulty in according the moon an

honorable place in the affairs of men.

She furnishes them with a constant

study. Like all other country people,

they watch for and welcome her light

nights. They chronicle her changes, and thereby satisfy themselves regarding

weather probabilities. But the moon is

more to them than a lantern or a furni

isher of forecasts. She supplies them

with endless signs that are to be reckoned

with both indoors and out. Thus

the moon's phases are consulted for the

purpose of finding the proper time to

perform duties of every class and kind,

all the way from sowing peas or stick

peas to weaning babies. Two Mennonite

ladies, of different ethnic origin, were

discussing their soap-making methods

the other day. "I boil mine in the moon," said the thrifty Mennonite, "tho' I redid the soap, stone-blind to the angular suggestion, and a little bewil

dered with it." "I always boil mine in the kettle."

Their "charms" deserve attention.

They are of two kinds, and are used

on man and beast. The first are quite

incantations. The second are rites of

very primitive character, accompanied

by the recitation of certain formulae.

In their transmission down the generations there is a "lex non scripta," which must be implicitly obeyed. Thus, a male

must receive the tradition from a female

and conversely, a female from a male,

or the effectiveness of the words employed

is considered to be forfeited. There is

a decided similarity between the phe

nomena they present and those furnished

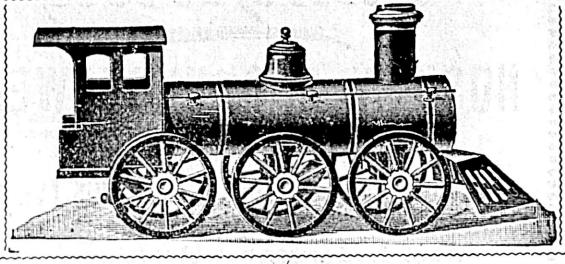
at Roman Catholic wells and shrines, or at

Protestant "Bethshans." Indeed,

some of those who operate them refuse

&lt;p

## Toys the Boys Would Like for Xmas



Mechanical Bell-ringing Locomotives. Steam Engines, Clockwork Boats; Steel Yachts, Air Guns, Toy Soldiers, Drums, Magic Lanterns.

Foothalls, Target Pistols, Coasting Sleighs, Ten Pins, Building Blocks, etc. Call and see them before the busy days.

WM. WILBY,  
91 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

## PERSONALS.

George R. Lawrence and wife, of Ottawa are registered at the Drayard.

G. W. Lawson, traveling auditor of the C. P. R., came over from Vancouver last night, and is registered at the Vernon.

H. A. Worth and wife of Nanaimo, are guests at the Dominion.

M. Kyle, of Port Angeles, is registered at the Drayard.

W. O. Parker, of Hamilton, is staying at the Vernon.

A. H. Russell of New York, is registered at the Dominion.

F. A. Gavin, Westholm, is registered at the Dominion.

A. S. Christie, of Ladysmith, is at the Dominion.

G. A. Keefer, Dominion government engineer, returned last evening from the Mainland.

F. B. Pemberton was among the Victorians returning from the Mainland last night, having journeyed by the Majestic last night from the Sound.

W. von Rheim was a passenger from Seattle yesterday.

W. Gray, one of the original owners of the Canadian West Coast lands, has returned from an extended visit to Europe. He was away for 12 months.

Leonard Frank, general merchant of Alberni, who has been in the city for a week, in connection with some mining business, leaves in a few days for Germany on a visit.

## PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: C. N. Levy, Mr. Greenbridge, Lady Adelaide Taylor, Mrs. Ward, Capt. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harrison, H. White, Wm. Hatch, F. Waring, A. C. Baker, Z. G. Goldberg, W. Copeland, J. Upjohn, M. Kyle, W. McKeon, T. Spain, W. M. Heron, W. D. Hill, J. N. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. L. G. Cross, G. C. Hunter, Miss Anderson, W. J. Conlin, O. Olsen, Capt. G. W. Robertson, G. A. Keefer, A. E. Garvey, J. Fletcher, Geo. Parker and wife.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: A. Stewart and wife, Wm. Crabbe, R. H. Powell, E. L. Thomas, A. C. McDonald, W. von Rheim, F. Myers, T. M. Broughen, J. Dennis, J. N. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. L. G. Cross, G. C. Hunter, Miss Anderson, W. J. Conlin, O. Olsen, Capt. G. W. Robertson, G. A. Keefer, A. E. Garvey, J. Fletcher, Geo. Parker and wife.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: H. Hutchinson & Co., H. J. Brady & Co., Speed Bros., A. McGregor & Co., Earsom-Wilson Co., F. R. Stewart, Berry & Stewart, R. W. Clark, Watson & McGregor.

Well, the old man got kotted by the revenue rollers.

In jail?

Oh, yes.

What's he doin' to pass the time?

Playin' the fiddle and cussin' the government!—Atlanta Constitution.

## ST. MARTINS.

Cor. Oak Bay and Richmond Ave. Pleasant comfortably furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

Dominion Bakery

Try our beautiful bread, manufactured according to the latest rules known to science, thereby returning to the consumer a greater percentage of nutritious substance than any other.

Our buns, scones and lunch cakes are the acme of perfection.

A. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR. Tel. 712. 231 Cook Street.

Classified advertisements one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Good solicitor for city work. Must be a hustler. Apply 90 Johnson street.

WANTED—Gamblers and collectors for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York City. Excellent opportunities for future advancement to representative men who can supply first class references. See P. H. Stitt, Stitt, 2nd floor, Salmon Block, 108 Government street.

ENGINEERS, Firemen, Machinists and Electricians, send for 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers to obtain engineer's license. Address Geo. A. Leiter, Publisher, Room 582, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A.

WANTED—for Rocky Point School, near Victoria, B. C., a teacher with a family of four eligible to attend school. Salary \$50 per month. Entry December 1st. Correspondence invited. J. D. Reid, Secretary, Rocky Point, B. C.

WANTED—Girly to sew on buttons. Apply 01 Lenz & Lefler factory.

WANTED—White woman, to do plain cooking and a little general housework. Apply Colonist office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A MARRIED COUPLE seek situation, man as competent coachman. Would take single man's place. Address H. Colonist office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN, not afraid of work, is open for engagement. Understands grocery business thoroughly. Good references. Address A. G. this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Position as mother's help. Address K., Colonist.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. Good wages. Write to Glasgow Woolen Co., Dept. C, Toronto, n<sup>o</sup> 7.

WANTED—Bright young men and women to represent us in every locality. Good wages and steady employment. Address Box 513, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. Good wages. Write to Glasgow Woolen Co., Dept. C, Toronto, n<sup>o</sup> 7.

WANTED—Men and women to represent us in every locality. Good wages and steady employment. Address Box 513, Vancouver, B. C.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A cut glass smelling salts bottle, silver mounted, English make. Owner may have same on proving ownership and paying for this advertisement. Apply to Mr. W. Daugh Allen, Vancouver House.

LOST—On Carr street, or Niagara street, a black fur. Flinder please return to 24 Carr street.

LOST—Sable collarette on Broad street, between Trounce Alley and Fort street. Flinder please return to this office.

LOST—A glazier's diamond, near Eden's Junk Stores, 125 Fort street. Return to above address.

LOST—Black cocker spaniel dog. Name "Old Fly," heavy body, low set. Please return to H. O. Litchfield, No. 66 Frederick street. Anyone found holding dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

LOST—Four months old English Setter, answers to name of Flido. Flinder please return to Wm. McDowell, 94 Superior street.

LOST—A red and white heifer calf, about 300 lbs. Apply B. C. market Co.

LOST—Small amethyst brooch in gold setting. Flinder will be rewarded by returning to G. S., Colonist office.

## EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street, upstairs. E. Macmillan, Principal. Individualized instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping.

MISS G. C. FOX will report her school on Monday, 19th, at 36 Mason street. Miss H. A. Fox will receive music pupils at the same address.

## FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

WANTED—Furnished cottage, centrally located. Address C. S., Colonist.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, comfortable fourteen roomed house, hot and cold water, fine lawns, conveniently situated. Reasonable rent. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government St.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, comfortable four roomed house, hot and cold water, fine lawns, centrally situated. Reasonable rent. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government St.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE having fancy work, paintings, cakes or candy to dispose of, leave them at "Woman's Exchange," 23 Douglas street, opposite Colonist office.

J. T. HIGGINS, Florist, corner Cook and Fort street, will pay best price for berried holly, large or small lots.

WANTED—St. Bernard or mastiff puppy, applying, stating price, etc., to A. H. N., 112 Yates street.

WANTED—Small house with acre or more of land. Near ear line. Address A. B., this office.

WANTED—To lease a farm. Send full particulars to Farm, care Colonist.

MARRIAGE PAPERS.

MARRIAGE PAPER—Best published, sixteen pages, containing hundreds of "Personal" advertisements of marriageable persons, mostly in middle-aged, sealed, free. J. W. Gummel, Toledo, Ohio, n<sup>o</sup> 10

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, 90 Douglas street.

TO LET—Pleasant front rooms, location central. Address J., Colonist office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—By the day, week or month, with use of sitting room. 71 Fort street.

TO LET—Three housekeeping rooms, 10 Princess avenue.

ROOM free to young lady for company in evenings. Apply 251 Yates street.

TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms, modern conveniences. Apply 7 Blanchard street.

TO LET—Part of a house with use of kitchen or bedroom and breakfast, etc. 23 Perry street, James Bay.

WANTED BOARDERS—A few respectable gentlemen boarders, where they may enjoy home comforts, with washing done at home, 23 Perry street, James Bay.

WANTED BOARDERS—with all the comforts of home, nice sunny front room, two bed rooms, with the very best of board; very reasonable. No. 2 Blanchard street.

TO LET—Residences.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

\$2,400—6 roomed modern dwelling, electric light, stable and lot 30x100, centrally located. At neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government St.

\$2,500—Full sized lot with bath, etc., facing south, centrally located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government St.

\$2,500—Full sized lot with 7 roomed cottage, 10 minutes from post office, easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government St.

\$2,500—Large corner lot, 2 story dwelling, centrally located, cheap. Call and see our list. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government St.

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# Money to Loan

On Improved Securities  
at Lowest Current Rates

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Nov. 30—8 p. m.  
SYNOPSIS.  
An important storm area is  
hanging off the coast, while  
from California to Alberta  
the barometer is abnormally  
high. Rain has been falling  
along the coast, and high  
winds have prevailed on the  
Straits of Fuca and Georgia.  
A moderate cold wave which has appeared  
in Alberta will probably increase and spread  
to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	50
New Westminster	48	50
Kelowna	38	46
Barkerdale	32	38
Calgary	36	44
Winnipeg	28	32
Portland, Ore.	46	52
San Francisco	54	56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time),  
Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Easterly or southerly  
winds, unsettled and mild, with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland: Winds chiefly easterly or  
southerly, continued unsettled, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations  
taken daily at 5 p. m., noon and 3 p. m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Deg. 49 Mean. 50

Noon. 50 Highest. 50

5 p.m. 49 Lowest. 48

The velocity and direction of the wind  
were as follows:

5 a.m. 6 miles east.

Noon. 16 miles east.

5 p.m. 28 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Rainy.

Rain—24 inches.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 29.004

Corrected. 29.018

Mean temperature for November. 48.20

Total rainfall for November. 6.44 inches

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected. 29.04

DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THE  
McCLARY CO.'S BUSINESS.

Their Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

Have Found a Ready Market—Ju-

dicious Advertising in the Right

Mediums Plays an Important Part

In This Result.

The stove season for 1901 is now near-

ing a close, as far as the manufacturers

are concerned, and to the McClary Com-

pany of London, Ont., has been the

crowning year in their experience. Al-

though their foundries, which are among

the largest in Canada, have been running

their full capacity all year, as well as a

good deal of overtime, this company are

said to have been forced to cancel thou-

sands of dollars' worth of orders, be-

cause they were unable to turn out the

goods in time.

This great popularity of McClary's

"Famous" stoves and furnaces is not

the result of mere accident or of any

sudden caprice on the part of the buying

public, but is due to over fifty

years of honest dealing with their cus-

tomers, up-to-date goods, a level-headed

use of experience gained, and prices

right. During this long period of years

the McClary people have, from time to

time, brought out many new and im-

proved stoves and furnaces, and have

always, with the help of judicious ad-

vertising, found a ready market for their

new lines. The advertising of the Mc-

Clary Company has, in the last few

years, become so important a factor in

their business that they felt the ne-

cessity of making it a distinct depart-

ment, which was done last spring.

Since then this work has been under

the management of Mr. J. E. Mc-

Clonell.

This year the company has adver-

tised only three lines, viz. the "Famous

" range, the "Cornwall" steel

range and the "Sunshine" furnace.

The "Famous Active" is their lead-

ing range, and is, perhaps, the best

known and most popular kitchen stove

in Canada. It is undoubtedly one of

the most handsome, and its makers claim

is the only range on the market equipped

with all the latest improvements. For

instance, they say that while other ranges

on the market may have the gas-tilted

oven, basting door or thermometer,

no one of them has all three, while the "Famous Active" has. Besides

it has many other strong features

such as cinder-block duplex grates, heavy

sectional east-iron duplex grates, a thick layer

of cement between bottom of stove and the over steel lining, poker hole in fire

section, sectional covers and an exception-

ally rich nickel dress. The sales of this

favorite Canadian range this year have

trebled those of last.

Their "Cornwall" steel range is quite

new on the market, and yet its sales

and the general satisfaction reported

from those in use already assure its

success. This range differs from most

steel ranges in that it has a clean,

graceful outline, distinctly its own, and

this shapely build, combined with its

rich nickel dress, which contracts beau-

tifully with the highly-polished ham-

mered cast body, makes the "Cornwall"

a range of which the McClary Company

have just reason to be proud.

The "Sunshine" is the furnace which

the McClary Manufacturing Company

have been advertising this year, and

when it is known that scores of orders

for this hot-air heater have had to be

cancelled, because the furnaces could

not be supplied, some idea of its suc-

cess and popularity may be formed. The

"Sunshine" is made in three sizes, burns

coal, coke or wood, and has every known

improvement. An American furnace ex-

pert, who bought duplicate iron pat-

terns of the "Sunshine" for his com-

pany, described it as the most common

success furnace he ever saw.

The advertising space used in the Col-

onist this season by the McClary Com-

pany is nearly treble that of last year,

which testifies their high opinion of the

Colonist as an advertising medium.

MUFFLER'S DISCARDED.

Sore Throat Developers Relegated to the

Rag Bag.

Luckily the fashion of wearing a muffler

or silk handkerchief is no longer so popu-

lar with men as it once was and except

with evening dress. It is now confined

mostly to youths of tender years and a

few who are the exquisite in dress. There

was a time not many years ago when men

thought that a muffler was an indispensable

as an overcoat.

The cause for congratulation that the

habit has given up may be under-

stood from the remark of a well-known

throat specialist.

"Whenever I go into a house," he said,

"and see a silk muffler hanging in the hall

I know that I have a possible patient there.

Nothing can be so much to weaken the

throat as these mufflers. It is a

curse for a man who wears one of these

things to go without it on a cold day.

After that he is ready for me or one of my

friends."

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the

favorite.

## PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

On Improved Securities  
at Lowest Current Rates

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THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Nov. 30—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

An important storm area is

hanging off the coast, while

from California to Alberta

the barometer is abnormally

high. Rain has been falling

along the coast, and high

winds have prevailed on the

Straits of Fuca and Georgia.

A moderate cold wave which has appeared

in Alberta will probably increase and spread

to Manitoba.

## NOT YET PACIFIED

Hatred for Americans Still Exists, and Merely Awaits an Opportunity to Appear.

**J**OSEPH K. OHL, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution and the London Daily Telegraph who has accompanied Senator Bacon on his trip around the world is a passenger on the China. Mr. OHL talked very freely of conditions in the Philippines and the future of those islands.

"I went to the Philippines to look into the commercial conditions," said Mr. OHL to a Honolulu Republican reporter recently, and I must say that I cannot see much there for the white man. Of course, the Islands will be of some commercial value but business opportunities there are not good in my opinion.

"What are the conditions as to the insurrection? Well, scarcely anyone in the Islands believes there is one. The army officers are not sure of it. They think civil government has been established too soon and that the United States has been and is being too lenient with the natives. And yet I want to say in fairness to the civil administration that civil government was not established in any of the outlying provinces until the military had recommended it.

"One year ago when the army bill was pending before Congress General MacArthur reported the conditions in all the provinces as very bad. But at that time MacArthur was only a Major General of Volunteers and the passage of the Army Bill would make him a Major General in the regular establishment. Well, the Army Bill passed, and six months later MacArthur reported the conditions as being favorable to the establishment of civil government in almost every part of the archipelago. The three provinces on the island of Luzon which have been replaced under military rule were recommended for civil government by the military. Why General Otis, who always had the conditions well in hand never sent in a more flattering report than MacArthur did just before being succeeded by Chaffee. And hard to understand but the no Army Bill pending then, and MacArthur was going out of command and of course wanted to make a good showing.

"But the secret of the whole trouble is the innate hatred of the Filipinos for the white man American. Really it is the hatred of the brown man for the white. They hate the Americans worse than ever they hated the Spanish. They feel that they ought to have a government of their own, a brown man's government. The idea of Governor Taft

and the other members of the civil commission to bring over the educated and wealthy to the strong friendship for the Americans—my goodness, are controlled by the wealthy and the educated and if these classes can be made to see that it is to their material interest to stand by the Americans and by the civil government then all will be well. But the trouble is they feel that if the American could be driven out that they would be in absolute control and that there would be fat picking for them. You see they have become imbued with the old Spanish idea that the public office is for public plunder.

"But does this hatred extend to other people than the Tagals?"

"Yes, indeed. People in the states have been led to believe that the Tagals were the life of the rebellion against the United States. But the Viscayans are just as bitter as the Tagals. The greatest trouble on the Island of Luzon is in Batangas province which is inhabited chiefly by the Viscayans. The Viscayans are quite friendly and civil government is going on very well in both the Tagal and the quite friendly and civil Island of Samar. Only the day before company C of the Ninth Infantry was massacred through treachery, though I was a hundred miles from the scene of the massacre. But all the inhabitants there feel a hatred for the Americans and General Hughes is right in saying that they must be held in close check by the military.

"As to education and what its benefits will be, that is a question. Of course many people think education will be the panacea for all our ills in the Philippines and yet it may be the cause of our greatest trouble. What the effect of education will be upon the brown man of the East it is difficult to say. Some fear it may breed a spirit of unrest and desire for adventure upon the part of some of the brighter spirits which will cause serious trouble. On the other hand Governor Taft believes education will have a marked effect for good upon the coming generation. He does not look forward to accomplishing much with the present generation but he has great hopes for the next generation through education.

"And speaking of Governor Taft I want to say that he is performing great work in the Philippines and he is a masterful man as an executive. President McKinley chose most wisely when he selected Judge Taft as the first civil governor of the archipelago."

What Electricity

Now Does for Us

**T**HE Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, which closed on the 2nd, was attended by about \$350,000 persons. Its receipts are reported to have fallen short of its expenditures by \$2,500,000, and congress will be asked to help settle the outstanding liabilities of the exposition company.

In all respects except as a financial enterprise, Buffalo's exposition will pass into history as a grand and unique success. The assassination of President McKinley doubtless gave it a serious setback, and largely accounts for the small total attendance as compared with previous and really less attractive expositions. The World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 had a total attendance of 27,539,041, the Paris exposition of 1889 covered over 28,000,000 visitors, and Philadelphia's Centennial exposition a quarter of a century ago saw nearly 2,000,000 more people pass through its gates than have gone through the Pan-American.

It remains to Buffalo's credit that her exposition was really a more magnificent and marvelous demonstration of human progress than any of these, its more financially successful forerunners. Perhaps its magnitude and the wonderful character of its electrical display, the like of which was never seen before, had something to do with its failure as a money-maker. No previous exposition occupied so vast a space, nor included the exhibits of so many nations of both hemispheres. It will be historically remembered as an epoch-making event—the amazing revelation made in the first year of the new century of the enormous extent and almost infinite adaptability of electrical power. Buffalo, in spite of the disappointing balance-sheets, has reason to feel proud.

## The Close of the Buffalo Exposition

**F**EW of us fully realize the manifold uses of electricity, so rapidly has the field of its practical application been enlarged. The well known electrician Anthony N. Brady reminds us in the North American Review for November that the telephone, the electric railway, the incandescent lamp and the electric motor are all factors of constantly increasing value. He prophesies that "merchandise will soon be collected by electrically operated express wagons, transferred to electrically propelled freight cars and whirled from New York to Chicago at a speed of 90 miles an hour over trunk lines whose problems of electrical equipment and maintenance will have solved themselves."

A few years ago it took from three to five men working hard for five minutes to open a draw-bridge over a river or canal. Today one man with an electric motor opens or closes it in less than a minute. The electric street car, first seen in 1884, is now not only the chief conveyance in all cities, but connects the country towns with each other and with the cities in what will soon be an endless chain of illumination. Electric power now runs over 500,000 of the elevators in New York's tall buildings. The rocks, the coal seams and the metallic-ore mines are being drilled and their contents crushed by electrical machinery. Water is being forced over thousands of acres of arid lands in the Southwest by electrical pumps. And every week sees new commercial applications and uses developed by the electric power.

Mr. Brady tells us that American electrical industries at the beginning of the year employed a grand total of 426,000 employees and \$4,000,000,000 capital. The increase for 1901 has without doubt been very great. The torch of twentieth-century civilization is fed with electric fire.—N. Y. World.

## ABOUT MUSHROOMS

**H**OW to distinguish mushrooms from toadstools is a secret that, if it could be succinctly written out once for all, would be almost priceless.

Unfortunately, no invariable rule has ever been discovered. The only sure test of the edibility of a fungus is to eat it.

It is, however, a fact generally believed by mycologists that the edible species, far from being the exception, as formerly regarded, are the rule; that a great majority of our common wild fungi are at least harmless, if not positively wholesome and nutritious.

The popular tests, like most superstitions, are worse than useless, for they are often trencherous and deceptive. "If the skin peels off easily it is a mushroom; if it will not peel, a toadstool"—therefore deadly.

Let us see. A majority of the most delicious and healthful species will not peel at all under any amount of coaxing. The deadly amanitas, with cheerful accomodation, and also offers an inviting odor and pleasant taste when raw, thereby controverting another popular belief that taste and smell may be a safe guide.

As to "boiling with a silver spoon," this superstition is probably more often responsible than any other for the country's regard. "Died from eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms."

The common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) is a very safe and desirable specimen to eat when identified, but there are one or two others which resemble him rather closely and which are by no means so friendly to the amateur.

The campestris always grow thickly over cultivated meadow land and grassy fields, especially where animals have been at pasture.

They are never found in woods, on banks, roadsides, or tree trunks. They usually grow singly, but are occasionally found in clusters.

A very safe species for the amateur to experiment with is the *Coriolus micaceus*, which grows everywhere all summer long. It is among the commonest of the edible species. It generally thrives on decaying wood.

An old stump is one of the favorite homes. Around the stump will spring up dozens of this little plant, growing in clusters like the half-opened Japanese parasols, tied together at the handles.

Along the sidewalks of city streets, or in back yards where a tree has been cut down, they spring up in quantities,

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## A CLEAR IMPRESSION OF THE ROYAL TOUR

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and the other members of the civil commission to bring over the educated and wealthy to the strong friendship for the Americans—my goodness, are controlled by the wealthy and the educated and if these classes can be made to see that it is to their material interest to stand by the Americans and by the civil government then all will be well. But the trouble is they feel that if the American could be driven out that they would be in absolute control and that there would be fat picking for them. You see they have become imbued with the old Spanish idea that the public office is for public plunder.

"But does this hatred extend to other people than the Tagals?"

"Yes, indeed. People in the states have been led to believe that the Tagals were the life of the rebellion against the United States. But the Viscayans are just as bitter as the Tagals. The greatest trouble on the Island of Luzon is in Batangas province which is inhabited chiefly by the Viscayans. The Viscayans are quite friendly and civil government is going on very well in both the Tagal and the quite friendly and civil Island of Samar. Only the day before

company C of the Ninth Infantry was massacred through treachery, though I was a hundred miles from the scene of the massacre. But all the inhabitants there feel a hatred for the Americans and General Hughes is right in saying that they must be held in close check by the military.

"As to education and what its benefits will be, that is a question. Of course many people think education will be the panacea for all our ills in the Philippines and yet it may be the cause of our greatest trouble. What the effect of education will be upon the brown man of the East it is difficult to say. Some fear it may breed a spirit of unrest and desire for adventure upon the part of some of the brighter spirits which will cause serious trouble. On the other hand Governor Taft believes education will have a marked effect for good upon the coming generation. He does not look forward to accomplishing much with the present generation but he has great hopes for the next generation through education.

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## MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

A YOUNG COUPLE sat and looked devoutly at each other for the first six months of the "Life Sentence" and finally it became a mere eye-sight. Therefore he was glad to be called away for a couple of days. It was his first vacation since leaving the flat, and he sent word to some of his former running mates to meet him at the train, as he could transact his business in about twenty minutes, after which he would remove his bride and begin to burn holes in the track.

They knew just what would appeal to a quiet home body, 500 miles from his own fireside. They took him in town and gave him a square meal every hour. Then they stood him under a shower bath and turned the whole white card on him. He played golf pool until he was chalked all over, and then he played poker until he had to feel to see if the ante was there. The clerk at the hotel saw him twice—once when he registered and once when he came to get his baggage. He fell into a sleeper and told the porter to make up berths until ordered to stop. In the morning when he awoke with a head of seven gables and roared for his bromo, he realized that he had enjoyed himself.

Who he was away, working a comedy of business and recreation, the wife went on a regular lark. She called in a former chum, and they sailed out in their circus gowns and ordered up pine apple soda regardless, and took in a matinee where the leading man looked right at them occasionally, and then they ate marshmallows all the way home. They put on old wrappers and cooked something in a chafing dish, and the wife brought out some of her preserved letters and read them, and then they turned in together and giggled half the night.

But, fortunately, the husband never found out how she had carried on.

Moral: The reaction is something terrible.

THE SHOWER OF BLOWS THAT CAME DOWN ON PAW.

Tillie had been away for three months attending Madame Skagie's school for teaching young ladies how to witter their parents. She came home with a tan-colored automobile and a good deal of hat, looking as flip as a real actress. The antique hat and feed merchant who had been sending the money greeted her with open arms.

"Gal, I'm tarnation tickled to see you home again," he said. "How be ye?" "Oh, Papa!" she exclaimed, turning deadly pale. "You have no collar or cravat, and you are addressing me while in your shirt sleeves. Your hair is parted on the wrong side. Your vest is three years to the way-back, and to look at the bag in your trousers one would think that you were getting ready to make a jump. You ought to wear link cuffs instead of the kind you have on, and for mere goodness sake get yourself a pair of button shoes instead of those scowls. And if you expect to meet any of my friends who are coming to see me during the holidays, you'll have to ring a tow change in your grammar, pronunciation and accent. When you saw me just now, you should have said, 'Matilde, I am indeed delighted to welcome you home. I trust that you are enjoying good health.' Brace up, Papa. Your execution is very lumpy."

"Matilde!" he repeated. "Matilde!" She had bunked the family Bible and brought home a new name.

Moral: The change may be effected in from six to nine weeks.

THE ONLY SPECIALTY THAT GOT A HAND.

Several kind workers pooled their efforts to insure the waifs a happy holiday. They rounded up the little hickies at a mission and gave them a free show. Every waif in the place was a Monday night gallery god, so the church talent was going against a knowing opposition.

A pale young man with amber fire-escapes sprang a line of parlor magic that would have queered even a supper show. The bunch advised him to buck off the dump. When a young lady with glasses tackled "stabat Mater" on the violin, they broke her up with cat-calls, and told her to tear off some rag-time. They beat at the amateur elocutionist, and acted rowdy when a stout woman got up and read a fairy tale from Hand Christian Andersen. Then they began to yell for muligan and how to judge on and save the show. Whereupon two pig-faced kids came forward and did a hootenot song and dance with a banjo and wing finish and killed them dead.

Moral: The waifs cannot be expected to lift themselves many notches above the public taste.

WHAT CAME OUT IN THE WASH. A kind of a rough carpenter in the vest line one day held his head with his left hand, while with the free wing he carved the following out of a solid block of the English language, using a fountain pen.

It was a sentimental song, entitled "Oh!" When he had it done on both sides, he read it over and admitted that it was exceedingly ka-tish. It seemed to him that Harry B. Smith would have to use a want ad to recover his laurels, and the private muse of W. S. Gilbert would be awful jealous. The little thing that he wrote right out of his head ran as follows:

"Oh! Gentle maid with eyes so blue  
Oh! Glances so alluring,  
Oh! Constant he and ever true,  
When I am far away,  
Oh! Mild coquette with dimples rare,  
Oh! Love will be enduring,  
Oh! say that others you'll forsake  
And name the happy day."

It was such a neat thing in be done by hand that he took it to a friend who worked in a music store, and had it measured for an air. Then they had the dirty printed in sheet form with a cover in two colors. They used to sit around for hours and sing it and peep at each other with bouquets.

The composer knew an incipient molha who was about to spring on the public, as soon as the public wasn't looking. She had a voice that had been gone over and sand-papered by a dogeza, and she promised to sing it at a church music.

She was a large crimson rose for ye austral when he went up to the church parlor to hear his work translated into soprano. He shook like a dice-box while waiting for his number to be called. At last she floated to the footlights. She wore a gown that cost 250 cent-wheels, but she never earned the mon by singing. Her voice wouldn't go as far as that. The accompanist jockeyed for a while on the piano, and then Emma Eames No. 2 got rid of the following:

"Aw-w! Gen-haw may wee hisew blaw  
Aw-w! Glons saw-saw ol-loo-hoo  
Aw-w! Caw-staw-haw ay aw haw traw  
When hi om foh ah-haw  
Aw-w! Mi ho-teh-wih dip-pul raw  
Aw-w! Law waw be el-haw-haw  
Aw-w! Hay—

Just then there was a shriek, and an author in a new suit of evening clother was discovered writhing on the floor, trying to bite the legs off the chairs.

Moral: Never allow anyone else to use your private masterpieces.

HOW HE WORKED THE KING-ROW.

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HOW HE WORKED THE KING-ROW.

A young man

# THE BLOODHOUNDS

The Cuban, English, and American Varieties--  
Some History and Peculiarities.

**I**N AN ARTICLE in a Chicago exchange, H. S. Canfield, in writing of the Cuban bloodhound, calls forth with the same old Uncle Tom's Cabin blood-curdling bloodhound stories, which are fast sinking into insignificance. He says "it did not much matter that the bloodhound's hold upon the fugitive slave was broken by the tearing of flesh and tendons, as in those days the slave did not live after his capture; if the slave succeeded in gaining a tree his master would shoot him out as he would a squirrel!" In the days of slavery negroes who fled to the north to escape their bonds were tracked with the old slave-trailer through dense underground and swamps of the South.

Now, remember, in those days an able-bodied slave was worth from \$500 to \$1,500 a piece. What slave-owner would be inhuman enough to track these poor slaves with dogs that would kill them? The gratification of spite would ill repay such fool-hardiness and commercial loss. Slave-owners in those days were much as other men. Money and property are of value to them as well as to the men in the North.

They guarded their slaves with care, and if they were compelled to capture an escaped slave, it was with dogs that did not tear to pieces the unfortunate slave and thereby destroy property to the value of from \$500 to \$1,500 for his master.

The belief in the ungodly ferocity of these hounds has been dissipated like an ugly dream, and the Cuban slave-trailer is today again becoming prominent as a trailer, not as a ferocious beast, but as a docile and companionable dog, a hound in every particular, easily controlled, a guardian of our homes and property, as well as a terror to criminals. The writer above quoted, says the Cuban bloodhounds did not bay on the trail as they frequently had to do. They saved their breath to the end of the trail. This is a grave error, and alludes to the maddened or mastidin, so frequently called Cuban bloodhound by various keepers now. The Mastidin, or Russo-Spanish and Danish Mastiffs that have been purchased on the ignorant purchases as Siberian, or Cuban bloodhounds do not bay on the trail unless their quarry is sighted. They are not a true dog.

The Cuban bloodhounds bay on hot or cold trail from start to finish. I never saw a Cuban hound that did not bay on trail during the entire chase. The Cuban slave-trailers are rather sharp on man trail and would attack a man trailed if he showed the least resistance; if the man keeps perfectly they will bay for hours till relieved. They are not a pinion dog, as the writer claims that it would take an iron eelwhar to pry their jaws apart to loose their hold. I have trailed as many men as any breeder of Cuban bloodhounds, and have yet to see the first to get hurt or have blood drawn, I will give to the reader the benefit of a brief description of the three different specimens of hound that is struggling for supremacy as the man-trailing bloodhounds--the Cuban, English and so-called American bloodhound, or "nigger" dog.

How and where did the hound get the name of Cuban bloodhound? is the question. This will be the main point of this article. This is a dog of ancient history, cannot be disputed.

In the serial by Frank Stockton in the history of the "Buccaneers and Pirates of the Caribbean Sea" upon the discovery of Hayti December 6, 1492, Columbus brought with him a pack of border bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting the natives and subjecting them to slavery. Here we have the first mention of bloodhounds imported into the New

World. In 1580 the cultivation of tobacco and sugar cane was commenced and to the introduction of African slaves into Cuba. With the slaves came the border bloodhounds, imported by the Spanish planter, Dr. Cava.

The historian says Bruce and Wallace's little band had been joined by a Black Deer and Bloodhounds, till today there is no record of Cuban bloodhounds south of Mason and Dixon's line. There are a number of books of these dogs in the south which show some trace of the old slave-trailers and are good America that have the old slave-trailers that trace their breeding back to the imported bloodhound of Cuba. By Dr. E. L. Slough.

## Exercise For Stout Girls.

**R**EGULAR exercise is one of the best means of reducing superfluous flesh, but to do any good it must be taken systematically every day, and in the open air, it is.

It is a wise plan to begin by taking tremendous walks, unless accustomed to much walking. The best way to commence with very moderate exercise, say, walking two miles a day, or even less, and gradually increasing this distance.

Where outdoor exercise is not possible callisthenics may be resorted to with all the usual apparatus. But which applies to walking is also applicable with regard to callisthenics. Exercise with light clubs or horizontal bars should be of short duration for the first few weeks. By using patience and perseverance the stout girl will soon surprise herself and friends by her greatly improved appearance.

### THOSE BOSTON GIRLS.

She--Have you met that Boston girl who is visiting next door?

He--Yes, met her last night.

Awfully cold, Boston girls, don't you think so?

Not so cold as they are cute.

What do you mean? Why, I was sitting on the stoop with her, and I remarked something about it being warm, and she said she didn't think it was so warm--she felt as though it would feel good to have something else around her. My arm was busy the rest of the evening. --Yonkers Statesman.

# UP MOUNT EVEREST

Will Take Three Years to Climb This One Mountain.

## 29,002 FEET UPWARDS FROM THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

### HOPE OF SUCCESS

**J**UST how high a man is able to climb has never been determined; not because of the lack of mountains, but owing to the ever-multiplying difficulties which beset the adventurer the higher he gets.

The highest point to which a man has so far climbed is 23,393 feet. This is the height of Aconcagua, the loftiest summit of the main Cordillera of the Andes. This point was reached by the guide Matthias Zubriggen and Mr. Vines, two members of the expedition that went out in 1897 under Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald. Before this record was held by Sir William Martin Conway's expedition, which, in 1892, climbed a mountain in the Karakoram Himalayas at 22,000 feet high.

Whether man will ever be able to climb to the top of Mount Everest, which is 29,002 feet above the sea level, is a question which scientists and others are divided. An expedition to finally determine the matter would be watched with considerable interest.

Such an expedition, however, to be carried out with any reasonable hope of success, would not be a matter of days, weeks, but of years. Mountain expeditions have hitherto adopted too rapid a rate of ascent. The nervous system, consequently, had not time to accustom itself to the action of the rarefied air, nor the organism to the cold, and the fatigues of the ascent consumed the strength of the climber, leaving him no time to regain it.

Signor Angelo Mosso, one of the greatest authorities on human physiology, who has devoted years to the study of the effects of high altitudes on the human frame, and who has been instrumental in securing the erection of a new observatory and Alpine station on Mount Rosa for the special study of the life of man on the high Alps, stated very recently that he was convinced that man

may reach the summit of Everest without serious sufferings.

The reason, Signor Mosso tells us, why so few have attempted the ascent of the highest peaks is the conviction that man cannot withstand the rarefied air of such altitudes. We live at the bottom of an ocean of air and our bodies are specially adapted for life at low levels. Consequently when we are placed in unusual conditions, such as exist at great heights, we are affected in various ways. Respiration becomes difficult, the circulation of the blood is altered, the heart is fatigued, "mountain sickness" is experienced and lassitude and exhaustion follow.

In spite of all this, the ascent of Mount Everest is believed possible. The progress must necessarily be very slow because the climber will have to acclimate himself perfectly as he ascends in order to reach the top in conditions of health and strength. His victualling arrangements must be generously and prudently made, more especially as the last stage must be covered at snail's pace. By devoting two or three years to climbing the 29,002 feet to the top of Mount Everest at an average of 30 feet daily, Signor Mosso believes the feat may be accomplished.

### Painting The Forth Bridge

**T**HE Forth bridge (in Scotland, across the Firth of Forth), is now in process of receiving its fourth coat of paint since it was erected. Ever since the bridge was opened eleven years ago the painting process has gone on continuously. Beginning at the south end the workmen take three years to cover the entire length of the bridge, and, as three years represent approximately the life of the paint, no sooner are they finished than the men begin to begin again. In this way every square inch of steel undergoes observation at least once in three years.

The state of metal employed varies in number from the maximum of thirty-five. Men of clear head and strong nerve, they are not as a rule ordinary painters, but young men trained specially for the work. A few are sailors. When first engaged they are kept to the lower portions of the work, and gradually as they gain experience and confidence they are sent to the more dangerous parts of the bridge. It says much for the men themselves and for the precautions taken to secure their safety, that not a single accident has taken place for seven years. In order to obtain access to the various parts, Mr. Adam Hunter, the resident engineer, has devised an elaborate series of ladders and lifts, which form no part of the original design. Wherever practicable, ladders attached to the platform are being provided by the Vickers company with mountings before leaving the Barrow works, and with these it is expected they will easily maintain continuous fire of four shots per minute. These gun mountings are of an entirely new type, and are arranged to be worked by hand as well as by hydraulic power. The whole revolving weight of the

# BRITANNIA'S LATEST

Cruiser Steams Twenty-Seven Knots an Hour With Engines of 30,000 Horse Power.

**T**HE first-class armoured cruiser King Alfred, which was launched at Barrow recently from the yard of Messrs. Vickers Sons & Maxim, is of the Drake class. She is 500 feet in length, 60 feet in width, and when in fighting trim she will displace 14,000 tons, her draught being 26 feet. Her speed will be 23 knots. This speed is attained by means of two sets of triple-expansion engines, developing 30,000 horse-power, the most powerful machine ever put into a warship. These are twin-screw propellers, at the rate of 120 revolutions per minute. There is a steam pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. There are 43 water tube boilers. The vessel carries 2,500 tons of coal in her bunkers, and will therefore be able to steam at a cruising speed of 14 knots for 12,500 sea miles, equal to a voyage from Portsmouth to Melbourne without renewing her fuel supply.

From 9.2 inch guns, four projectiles of 380 pounds each, equal to 14,000 pounds. From 6-inch guns, 32 projectiles of 100 pounds each, equal to 3,200 pounds. From 12-pounder guns, 130 projectiles of 12½ pounds each, equal to 1,600 pounds. Totaling, 116 projectiles weighing 5,720 pounds.

Against a following enemy she will discharge the same weight of shot from the guns firing astern. The broadsides fire per minute in the line of battle will be:

rom 9.2 inch guns, 8 projectiles of 380 pounds each, equals 3,040 pounds.

From 6-inch guns, 32 projectiles of 100 pounds each, equals 6,400 pounds.

From 12-pounder guns, 130 projectiles of 12½ pounds each, equals 1,750 pounds. Totaling, 212 projectiles weighing 11,100 pounds.

The King Alfred has along her broadside armour 6-inch thick, and at the same time is subdivided into 248 separate compartments, so that any fracture will only admit the sea to a small part of the interior. Her complement of officers and men will be 900.

present in the sealed-up mine where the accident occurred, served to mummify her remains and preserve them intact against the ravages of Dame Nature and Father Time. The pyramids of ancient Egypt contain many specimens of mummies that have been preserved by embalming fluids and peculiar treatment, now almost a lost art. The Chinian mummy which had been preserved entirely by natural causes, was unearthed some months ago and shipped to Buffalo as part of the Chinian exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

The autopsy was held at the request of the Chinian commission to determine what causes operated to preserve so perfectly a mummy of such age.

The body weighed less than fifty pounds, and was found to be a half-mummified, half-petrified shell, inside of which were dried-up shrunken tissues.

Small bones were found embedded in the flesh by the pressure at many points and the blood forced from the ears was still to be seen in the matted hair. One shoulder, the chest and the lower limbs had been crushed.

Around the hips was a cloth of very ancient weave, more Chinese than anything else, and the tools found with the remains, stone instruments for extracting metals, made it certain that the woman had lived and labored before the time of Pizarro into the realms of the Incas.

In the opinion of the doctors present at the autopsy the fado was that of an Indian woman about thirty years old.

Death was caused by injuries received in the cave-in.

Orthodox Mother--Ethel, how many times must I tell you it is wicked to pick flowers on the Sabbath?

Real Sabbath ones--Adam's thread and needle, Timothy, Solomon's seal and Jack in the pulpit.--Life.

### DISSECTING A MUMMY.

**H**ALF a dozen well-known doctors and scientists held an autopsy at Buffalo a few days ago on the body of a woman who had died more than five thousand years ago.

The body had been caught by a land slide and crushed to death in a copper mine in the Andes near Colombia in the province of Antofogasta, which was part of the territory subjugated by Pizarro and taken from Peru by Chile.

Being at an altitude of 11,000 feet, the rarified atmosphere and the dryness of the mine, combined with peculiar metallic qualities of the earth around it, served to preserve the body. In other words, the action of the chemicals

### BOBOLINK.

Dabbling clover, buttercup, Red bell, yellow, and the like, sweet, Edible wings, conies up, Then gliding down to grassy seat.

Sunshine, laughter and mad desires, May day, June day, lucid skies, All reckless things that love inspires, The gladdest bird that sings and flies.

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### VERSES GRAVE AND GAY.

Death is the sky, Gray are the rocks and the winter sky,

Leaden with snow clouds rushing by, But a red cheerlead, With a mounting wall,

And a mighty pelt with its steady fall,

The face of the miner, Anxiously he urges his burro along the track,

But his voice is faint in the blinding wrack,

Of a storm in the High Sierras.

Bitter the cold! Colder the wind, The camp dog whines and sniffs through the blurring pines,

From a rock above,

A young vulture croaks at the Viking treat,

With a knowing croak; and the miner hears in dread,

And hurries his tired beast onward.

When so much snow!

Snow on the earth in the air and the sky,

Stifling the miner and blinding his eyes!

From his lofty rock,

Shaking the snow from his grizzled wings,

The vulture launches away and swings,

Out in the storm; then, forward and fast,

With a knowing croak; and the blaster goes at it,

With a raucous cry swift but not fast,

In the whirl of the stinging smother.

HER WAY.

Yes? Well, no, her eyes ain't much;

Can't see her face, or her hands,

Sort 'em better, every day,

Tain't her hair, it's just her way.

Tain't her mouth, nor even brown;

Got no gold in her crown;

Son' ash, I should say,

Tain't her mouth, it's just her way.

Nose, I reckon's nothin' great;

Couldn't even swear it's straight;

Can't tell if I'm free to say,

Tain't her nose, it's just her way.

Elizabeth Silverton in Century.

### RECOGNITION.

How gentle is the soul that looketh out

From violet sweet through dim, blare,

Teary eyes,

That turns a pleading face to look about

And watch the sun's course through the smiling skies!

What depth of tenderness in that warm

heart that its fond love in the violet's

That wins with no device of art,

That wins with no device of art,

That wins with no device of art,

That wins with no device of art,